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too much to mysticism. The stories that follow as retold by Spence are well done, though one would be better pleased if he gave their origin more definitely. This is the more lamentable since when actual data are given they are sometimes erroneous. In the story of the Dog Dance (p. 190) we learn that it was obtained by the Pawnee from the Cree! Of course, the Ree, better known as Arikara, are meant. One wonders where some of the legends were obtained. Especially is this the case with the Iowa stories, since very little Iowa material of this sort has been published. Mr Spence misuses the term "Sioux," using it instead of "Siouan."

The author is unnecessarily credulous of the stories of the pygmies, for he says (p. 248): "This story is interesting as a record of what were perhaps the last vestiges of a pigmy folk who at one time inhabited the eastern portion of North America."

The book is concluded by a good bibliography, which includes many little-known titles while some standard authorities, such as Wissler, are omitted. The illustrations throughout, though often clever in conception, show the artist's complete lack of knowledge of North American material culture and ethnology.

ALANSON SKINNER

The Quarterly Journal of the Society of American Indians, Vol. III, No. 1.

A. C. PARKER, Editor General. Washington, D. C.

The Quarterly Journal of the Society of American Indians is again with us. It is unnecessary in a review of this nature to comment on the value and importance of the work of this most worthy society, the annals of which will be found in the Journal. The main purpose of this notice is to call attention to the policy of the society, always held but now openly avowed, to publish in the Journal ethnological data and folklore contributed by its Indian subscribers.

The current number contains the origin myth of the Seneca Little-Waters Medicine Society, by Edward Cornplanter, together with a well executed native illustration. From now on the Journal will prove of increasing interest and value to ethnologists, and no one engaged in North American research can afford to ignore its contributions.

ALANSON SKINNER

The Indians of Greater New York. By ALANSON SKINNER. Torch Press: Cedar Rapids, 1915. Pp. 150, map. (\$1.00 net.)

There has existed in recent years a constantly growing demand from New Yorkers for a popular exposition of the life of the erstwhile